

Observations on *Uleela* Rubs. (Dipt.).

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This genus was erected in 1908* for a remarkable, tailed, midge larva, which latter was described as *Uleella dalbergiae* and is therefore the generic type. The adult was then unknown. Through the courtesy of W. H. Patterson, formerly of the Agricultural School, St. Vincent, B. W. I., specimens of practically identical larvae and adults were received. We deem it advisable to place on record the generic characters of the imago at this time as well as to correct two earlier provisional generic references.

Adults of the genus *Uleella* have fourteen cylindric sub-sessile antennal segments, the distal segment of the female reduced while the circumfili in the male are large and very irregular. The palpi are triarticulate. The third vein unites with the margin at the apex of the wing. The terminal clasp segment of the male is subapical and serrate distally, while the ovipositor is short with feebly chitinized plates and a moderately stout variably chitinized terminal portion.

The slight reduction of the female antennae and of the palps is along the same line, though not carried so far, as obtains in *Asphondylia*; the terminal clasp segment indicates an affinity with *Cincticornia*, while the circumfili are nearly identical with those of *Schizomyia*. This genus is an exceedingly interesting synthetic type.

Uleella pisonifolia n. sp.

This species was reared by W. H. Patterson, then of the Agricultural School, St. Vincent, presumably in June, 1911, from leaf galls on *Pisonia nigricans*.

Gall.—An irregularly oval leaf swelling 2-3 mm. long, the insects escaping through a circular orifice at one extremity.

Larva.—Length, 1.5 mm. The young larva is cylindric, white, with a small, moderately broad head, the antennae short and stout. The breast bone is feebly chitinized, broad, tapering anteriorly and broadly emarginate. The fourteenth segment has a diameter half that of the

* Rubsaamen, E. H. Marcellia, 6; 120-21.

preceding and bears a long, stout, irregularly annulate conical process distally. Moderately well developed pseudopods occur on the venter of the sixth to the thirteenth segments inclusive. Older and apparently nearly mature larvae are stouter and yellowish brown.

Pupa.—Length, 2 mm., moderately stout, yellowish orange, cephalic and thoracic horns distinct, the latter slender. The sixth, seventh and eighth abdominal segments dorsally with a sparse basal row of stout papillae each with a chitinous apex, terminal segment with one small median and two submedian pairs of chitinous processes; abdominal sclerites thickly set with chitinous points.

Male.—Length, 1.75 mm. Antennae as long as the body, sparsely short haired, fuscous yellowish, fourteen segments, the fifth with a stem one-fourth the length of the cylindric basal enlargement, which latter has a length thrice its diameter, slight constriction near the basal third, basal, sub-basal and apical whorls of short stout, setae and high, irregular circumfili, resembling those of *Schizomyia*; terminal segment somewhat produced, with a length thrice its diameter. Palpi: First segment small and irregular, the second broadly oval and the third shorter than the second, oval. Mesonotum dark reddish brown. Scutellum and postscutellum fuscous yellowish. Wings hyaline, costa fuscous straw, the third vein uniting with the margin at the apex of the wing. Halteres probably fuscous yellowish. Coxae and legs yellowish, the tarsi somewhat fuscous, claws simple, slender, evenly curved, the pulvilli about half the length of the claws. Genitalia, basal clasp segment stout, narrowly conical, the apex subacute, terminal clasp segment subapical, its apex pectinate; dorsal plate short, divided, the lobes broadly oval, ventral plate short, broadly and roundly emarginate, the lobes broad, broadly rounded.

Female.—Length, 1.75 mm. Antennae about half the length of the body, rather thickly haired, fuscous yellowish; fourteen segments, the fifth with a stem one-fourth the length of the cylindric basal enlargement, which latter has a length twice its diameter; terminal segment with a length one-fourth greater than its diameter. The tip of abdomen not expanded; ovipositor short, the apical portion broad and weakly chitinized; ventrally there is a pair of narrowly triangular, feebly chitinized plates.

Type, Cecid, a2230.

The most marked difference between this form and the closely allied *U. (Bruggmanniella) pisoniae*, Felt, is to be found in the relative development of the ovipositor. The allied *Bruggmanniella mexicana*,* Felt, is also referable to the genus *Ulecella*.

* 1911, Journ. Econ. Ent., 4: 547.